

1. The phenomenon of lowering the quality of land is called (1M)  
a) **Land degradation** b) Desertification c) Soil erosion d) All the above
2. Lithosphere includes (1M)  
a) Water b) Gases c) **Soil** d) Minerals
3. The term 'ecosystem' was proposed by British ecologist  
a) Lindeman b) **Tansley** c) Whittaker d) Elton
4. The ecosystems that are found on land are called  
a) Aquatic b) Diurnal c) **Terrestrial** d) Nocturnal
5. The process of successful establishment of the species in an area as a result of conditions prevailing there is known as  
a) Nudation b) Migration c) **Ecesis** d) invasion
6. The occurrence of relatively definite sequence of communities over a period of time in the same area is known as  
a) Ecosystem b) Food chain c) Food web d) **ecological succession**
7. An aquifer is a word used to describe  
a) **Ground water** b) Surface water c) Marine water d) Fresh water
8. Phosphorus is a ----- mineral (1M)  
a) Metallic b) **Non-metallic** c) Fuel d) None
9. Which one of the following is not an ideal solution for tackling the water crisis (1M)  
a) **Drilling large number of deep bore wells** c) Population growth control  
b) Water conservation in irrigation d) Water pollution control
10. Water logging results in (1M)  
a) Fertile soils b) More greenery c) **Less dissolved salts** d) None
11. The sum total of all the ecosystems on planet earth is called  
a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) **Biosphere** d) Lithosphere
12. A food web consists of  
a) A portion of food chain c) An organism's position in a food chain  
b) **Interlocking food chains** d) A set of similar consumers
13. According to 10% rule if an organism has taken food of 100 kcal, how much of it would be transferred to next trophic level  
a) 90 kcal b) **10 kcal** c) 100 kcal d) 0 kcal
14. The increase in the amount of non-biodegradable elements while moving from one trophic level to another is called as  
a) Bioremediation b) Eutrophication c) Biodegradation d) **Biomagnification**
15. In an ecosystem the flow of energy is  
a) Bidirectional b) Cyclic c) **Unidirectional** d) Multidirectional
16. The pyramid of number is inverted in  
a) Cropland ecosystem b) **Forest ecosystem** c) Grassland ecosystem d) Pond ecosystem
17. Following is one of the non-renewable energy resource  
a) Firewood b) Animal dung c) **Nuclear power** d) Geothermal energy
18. Most of the fresh water on land is in the form of  
a) Oceans b) Seas c) Lakes d) **Polar ice caps**
19. The following is one of the metallic mineral

- a) Lime b) Diamond c) Lead d) Gypsum
20. Each stage in an ecological succession is known as  
b) Seral b) Climax c) Trophic level d) Sere
21. Drying of rivers, lakes and reservoirs leads to  
a) Agricultural drought b) Meteorological drought c) Hydrological drought d) All the above
22. Which of the following is responsible for desertification  
a) Deforestation b) Overgrazing c) Mining d) All the above
23. A food web consists of  
c) A portion of food chain c) An organism's position in a food chain  
d) Interlocking food chains d) A set of similar consumers
24. In an ecosystem the flow of energy is  
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b) Cropland ecosystem b) Forest ecosystem c) Grassland ecosystem d) Pond ecosystem
26. Most of the fresh water on land is in the form of  
a) Oceans b) Seas c) Lakes d) Polar ice caps
27. The ecosystem in which the water remains in the same area for a longer duration  
a) Lotic b) Lentic c) Artificial d) Natural
- Organisms that feed on dead and decaying matter are called as  
a) Detrivores b) Carnivores c) Herbivores d) Omnivores
2. The following energy resource has a very efficient, and low initial cost but it is a highly local resource  
a) Solar energy b) Wind energy c) Geothermal energy d) Biomass energy
3. The first trophic level of detritus food chain include  
a) Algae b) Mites c) Bacteria d) All the above
4. Which of the following is responsible for desertification  
a) Deforestation b) Overgrazing c) Mining d) All the above
5. Each stage in an ecological succession is known as  
c) Seral b) Climax c) Trophic level d) Sere
6. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource  
a) Food b) Water c) Mineral d) Land
7. Floods caused suddenly by heavy rains  
a) River floods b) Flash floods c) Coastal floods d) None
8. The term 'ecosystem' was proposed by British ecologist  
b) Lindeman b) Tansley c) Whittaker d) Elton
9. An aquifer is a word used to describe  
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12. The ecosystem in which the water remains in the same area for a longer duration  
a) Lotic b) Lentic c) Artificial d) Natural
13. The process of creation of a bare area devoid of any plant or animal population is called  
a) Nudation b) Migration c) Ecesis d) Invasion
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a) Ecosystem b) Food chain c) Food web d) Ecological succession

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(Correct Answers are shown in bold font)

### UNIT-I: The multidisciplinary Nature of Environmental Studies

1. Green Revolution in India was initiated by \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **M.S. Swaminathan**      b) Sunderlal Bahuguna c) Kurien d) Medha Patkar
2. Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural history is located at \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Pune b) Hyderabad c) Kerala d) **Coimbatore**
3. Who wrote the book 'Violence of Green Revolution'  
**a) Vandana Siva** b) Sheela Dikshit c) Menaka Gandhi d) Arundhati Roy.
4. The biggest award for environmental activities in India is given in the name of an individual. In whose name is it constituted?  
a) Lal Bahadur Shastri b) Morarji Desai c) **Indira Gandhi** d) Kamaraj.
5. World wildlife week is observed during  
a) **First week of October** b) Last week of October c) Third week of October  
d) First week of September
6. Expand GIS  
**a) Geographical Information System** b) Geographical Information Source,  
c) Geological Information System, d) Geological Index System
7. MoEF means  
a) Ministry of Forest and Energy b) **Ministry of Environment and Forests**  
c) Ministry of Fuel and Energy, d) Management of Environment and Forestry
8. Zoological Survey of India is at  
a) Delhi, b) Mumbai, **c) Kolkata** d) Chennai

9. World Forest day is celebrated on  
a) **21<sup>st</sup> March** b) 5<sup>th</sup> June c) 1<sup>st</sup> Dec d) 7<sup>th</sup> June
10. The book silent spring was written by  
a) Madhav Gadgil, b) Anil Agarwal, c) **Rachel Carson**, d) E.O.Wilson
11. The Chipko movement is started by  
a) Engler, b) **Sunderlal Bahuguna**, c) Medha Padkar, d) None of these
12. The Salim Ali Bird sanctuary is located at  
a) Pondicherry, b) **Thattekad**, c) Anakkatti d) Kalakkad
13. Who among the following is commonly called 'Bird Man of India'?  
a). **Salim Ali**, b) M.S. Swaminathan, c) M.C. Mehta, d) Raphel Emerson
14. What is UNCED?  
a) United Nations Conference on Education, b) United Nations Conference on Environmental Day c). **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development** d). None of these
15. "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not for every man's greed" words by  
a) Tagore, b). **Gandhiji**, c). Nehru, d). None

## UNIT II: Natural Resources

16. All forms of water that comes down on Earth, including rain, snow, hail etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Calcification, b) Fixation, c) **Precipitation**, d) Accumulation
17. The ocean covers \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of Earth's surface.  
a) 51%, b) 61%, c) **71%**, d) 91%
18. Green revolution is associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) sericulture, b) **agriculture**, c) fish culture, d) silviculture

19. The components of LPG are \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Methane & Hexane, b) **Propane & Butane**, c) Ethane & Methane, d) Propane & Ethane
20. Major consumer of wood from forest is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Thermal Power Plant, b) **Paper Industry**, c) Chemistry Industry, d) none
21. The portion of the earth and its environment which can support life is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Crust, b) **Biosphere**, c) Exosphere, d) atmosphere
22. What is troposphere?
- a) Portion of air b) Portion of water c) **Lowest layer of atmosphere where we survive** d) Portion of sky
23. The main energy source for the environment is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Solar energy**, b) Chemical energy, c) Bioelectric energy, d) Electrical energy
24. Which gas is likely to be reduced in the atmosphere by deforestation?
- a) Carbon dioxide, b) Nitrogen, c) **Oxygen**, d) Sulphur dioxide
25. What are rodenticides?
- a) that kill fishes, b) that kill insects c) **that kill rats** d) that kill crocos
26. Which of the following is the most responsible for world water crisis?
- a) Dams, b) Floods, c) **Drought**, d) Population growth
27. The resources that can be replaced by natural ecological cycle is called
- a) **Renewable**, b) non-renewable, c) exhaustible. d) natural
28. The amount of solar radiation reaching the surface of the earth is called
- a) **Solar flux**, b) reflected light, c) minerals, d) solvents
29. The most harmful of ultraviolet radiations are
- a) **UV-C**, b) UV-B, c) UV-A, d) All the above.
30. Grassland of USA is referred to as
- a) **Prairies**, b) Steppes, c) Pampas, d) Veldts



31. Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called  
a) **Afforestation**, b) Agroforestry, c) Deforestation, d) Social forestry
32. Soil erosion can be prevented by  
a) Deforestation, b) **Afforestation**, c) Overgrazing, d) Removal of vegetation
33. A renewable source of energy is  
a) Petroleum, b) Coal, c) Nuclear fuel, d) **Trees**
34. 'Smog' is a mixture of  
a) **Smoke and Fog**, (b) Snow and Fog, ( c) Snow and Dust, (d) Sulphur Dioxide and Fog
35. Moisture in the air is known as  
a) Water (b) Fog ( c) Snow (d) **Humidity**
36. The capacity to do work is termed as  
a) Power (b) Force (c) Strength (d) **Energy**
37. Ozone layer is present in  
a) Troposphere (b) **Stratosphere** (c) Mesosphere (d) Ionosphere
38. Ozone Umbrella is located in which layer of atmosphere  
a) Troposphere (b) **Stratosphere** (c) Mesosphere (d) Ionosphere
39. The unit of total water content of the soil is known as  
a) **Holard** (b) Chraserd (c) Echard (d) All of the above
40. Pedology?  
a) Study of water, b) Study of air, c) **Study of soil**, d) none
41. What is deforestation?  
a) Product of forest, b) **destruction of forest**, c) Forest Protection, d) None
42. Deforestation generally decreases  
a) Global Warming, b) drought, c) Soil erosion, d) **Rainfall**

43. Which among the following result in the formation of soil?
- a) Radiation, b) **Weathering**, c) Erosion, d) Pollution
44. Mulching helps in
- a) soil fertility, b) **moisture conservation**, c) improvements soil structure, d) soil sterility
45. Atmospheric humidity is measured by
- a) Auxanometer      b) Photometer      c) **Hygrometer**      d) none

### Unit III **Ecosystems**

46. The phenomenon of occurrence of additional species found in the ecotone or transitional zone between adjoining ecosystems is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) **Edge effect** b) Root effect c) Raman effect d) Coolidge effect
47. The complex network of interconnected food chains is called \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Trophic level b) **Food web** c) Ecological pyramid d) Ecology chain
48. The area to which a species is biologically adapted to live is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Niche b) **Habitat** c) Succession d) Community
49. The largest brackish water lake situated in Asia is in Orissa. Which is the lake?
- (a) **Chilka lake** b) Vembanad lake c) Woolar lake d) Dal lake
50. Ramsar Convention refers to the conservation of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Deserts b) **Wetlands** c) Agriculture lands, d) Forest land
51. The animal which consumes decaying organic matter is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Carnivore b) **Detritivore** c) Herbivore d) Producers
52. A set of organisms that resemble one another in appearance and behaviour is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Exons b) Prions c) **Species** d) guilds



53. An ecosystem gradually merges with an adjoining one through a transitional zone is called the \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Ecological niche b) ecological footprint c) **ecotone** d) shore effect
54. The conversion of ammonia to nitrate is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) ammonification b) **nitrification** c) denitrification d) all of these
55. The presence of which is necessary for photosynthesis
- (a) Chloroform b) **Chlorophyll** c) Phosphorus d) Polymer
56. The Primary Consumers are also called as
- (a) **Herbivores** b) Carnivores c) Enzymes d) None of these
57. The forests which occur in low rain fall area is
- (a) Evergreen forests b) **deciduous forests** c) Coniferous forest d) all the above
58. All the genes of a population is called
- (a) **gene pool** b) genome c) gene bunch d) gene population
59. Favorable morphological and physiological response to a change in environment is called
- (a) Preadaptation b) Ecotyping c) Formation of ecophenes d) **Acclimatisation**
60. Plants adapted to open, sunny habitats are
- (a) Sciophytes b) **Heliophytes** c) Mesophytes d) Epiphytes
61. Study of inter-relationship between organisms and their environment is
- (a) **Ecology** b) Ecosystem c) Phytogeography d) Ethology
62. Temperate forests occur in India in
- (a) Indo-gangetic plains b) **Himalayas** c) Eastern India d) Southern peninsula
63. In India, tropical evergreen forests occur in
- (a) Himachal Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) **Assam** d) Tamil Nadu
64. Which one is nature's cleaner?
- (a) Consumers b) Producers c) **Decomposers and Scavengers** d) Symbionts

65. The relationship between nitrogen fixing bacteria and leguminous plants is an example for  
(a) Parasitism b) Predation c) **Mutualism** d) Commensalism d) Symbiosis
66. Sedimentation is a  
(a) **Primary water treatment** b) Secondary water treatment c) Tertiary water treatment d) Final process
67. Forests grow in high rain fall areas are  
(a) **ever green forests** b) temperate forests c) conifers d) Tundra
68. The species that flower are called  
(a) gymnosperms b) bryophytes c) **angiosperms** d) algae
69. .... trees shed their leaves during winter and hot summer.  
(a) ever green b) coniferous c) **deciduous** d) Shola
70. Thorn – forests are found in the ..... regions  
(a) **semi-arid** b) high rain fall areas c) low temperature d) frozen areas
71. .... is a cold desert in India  
(a) Thar b) **Ladakh** c) Ran of Kutch d) Bhopal
72. .... is an example of 'bottom feeders'.  
(a) **Cat fish** b) Frog c) Snake d) Tadpole
73. A Hawk that eats a frog is a  
(a) Producer b) Primary Consumer c) Secondary Consumer d) **Tertiary Consumer**
74. An example of lotic system  
(a) Pond b) **River** c) Lake d) Reservoir
75. Complex interlinked food chains are called  
(a) **Food Web** (b) Food net work ( c) Trophiclevels (d) Food pyramid
76. The word Biophilia was coined by  
(a) Dr. Hackel (b) Dr.Johanssen ( c) Dr. Benjamine (d) **E. O. Wilson**

- 77.** Lotic ecosystem refers to  
(a) Static water system b) **Ecosystem of flowing water** c) Ecosystem of estuaries d) Deep marine water system
- 78.** Autotrophs are \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Consumers b) Herbivores c) Saprophytes d) **Producers**
- 79.** Organisms which depended on Producers for nutrition are called  
(a) Autotrophs b) Saprophytes c) **Consumers** d) Xerophytes
- 80.** The source of atmospheric oxygen is  
(a) Nitrogen cycle b) **Green Plants** c) Water d) Carbon Cycle
- 81.** Plants which grow in shade are called  
(a) **Sciophytes** b) Heliophytes c) Oxylophytes d) Epiphytes
- 82.** The term 'Ecology' was coined by  
(a) A.G.Tansley b) **Earnst Haeckel** c) Aristotle d) Linnaeus
- 83.** Nitrogen gas returns to the atmosphere by the action of  
(a) Nitrogen fixing bacteria b) **Denitrifying bacteria** c) Nitrifying bacteria d) Nitrate fertilizers
- 84.** Photosynthesis is found in  
(a) **Producers** b) Decomposers c) Consumers d) Scavengers
- 85.** Phytoplankton are  
(a) Producers of forest b) **Producers of lakes** c) Consumers of Ocean d) Omnivores
- 86.** Gas released during photosynthesis is  
(a) Methane b) Nitrogen c) **Oxygen** d) Carbon dioxide
- 87.** Ecology is  
(a) The science that studies the evolution of life, b) Integrates both social and natural sciences to help us understand how the earth works, c) **The study of the relationships between organisms and their environment** d) The study of the environment in the absence of humans



- 88.** An example of an abiotic component  
(a) Plants b) **Soil** c) Animals d) Bacteria
- 89.** The term 'Eco' implies  
(a) **Environment** b) Ecotone c) Ecotourism d) Soil
- 90.** The major reservoir of carbon is  
(a) The atmosphere b) **Ocean Bed** c) Plant and animals d) Rock
- 91.** Plants which grow in light are called  
(a) Sciophytes b) **Heliophytes** c) Oxylophytes d) Epiphytes
- 92.** The simplest aquatic ecosystem can be seen in a  
(a) River b) Lake c) **Pond** d) Water Tank
- 93.** What is hibernation and aestivation?  
(a) **Thermal adaptation shown by animals** b) wind adaptation shown by animals, c) adaptation of animals to escape from predators d) none.
- 94.** What is symbiosis?  
(a) Study of distribution of related species b) Association between members of same species c) **Association between members of two species** d) None
- 95.** What is edge species?  
(a) **The species which occur abundantly in the ecotone** b) Species on the verge of extinction c) Rare species d) Endemic species
- 96.** What is lentic habitat ?  
(a) Running water habitat b) **Standing or still water habitat** c) Marine habitat d) None
- 97.** What is lotic habitat?  
(a) Standing or still water habitat b) Marine habitat c) **Running water habitat** d) Stagnant water
- 98.** What is Plankton?  
(a) **Microscopic floating organisms – Plants and animals.** b) bottom dwelling aquatic organisms c) large plants in water d) none

- 99.** What is Canopy?  
(a) **Uppermost level of the forest.** b) Ground level of the forest, c) Soil in forest d) Climbers on trees
- 100.** The inherent ability of organisms to reproduce and multiply is called,  
(a) C value      b) **biotic potential**      c) carrying capacity      d) K value
- 101.** North American grassland are called  
(a) Pampas b) **Prairies** c) Savannah d) None
- 102.** African grasslands are called  
(a) Prairies b) Pampas c) **Savannah** d) None
- 103.** Green plants are absent in deep sea. Why?  
(a) **Light is absent** b) High pressure c) Low temperature d) Great depth
- 104.** What is desertification?  
(a) Conversion of forests into desert b) Conversion of croplands into desert, c) Conversion of grassland into desert d) **all of the above**
- 105.** An example of nitrogen fixing bacteria in the soil  
(a) Rhizobium b) Nostoc c) **Azotobacter** d) Nitrobacter
- 106.** The first trophic level in a food chain  
(a) **Green Plants** b) Herbivores c) Carnivores d) Bacteria
- 107.** Sulphur bacteria are examples of  
(a) Carnivores b) Heterotrophs c) Saprophytes d) **Autotrophs**
- 108.** Which is an example for sedimentary biogeochemical cycle  
(a) Oxygen cycle b) Nitrogen cycle c) Water cycle d) **Phosphorus cycle**
- 109.** Nitrogen fixing blue green alga  
(a) Clostridium b) Rhizobium c) **Nostoc** d) Nitrosomonas
- 110.** Green Land biome  
(a) Tundra b) **Pampas** c) Taiga d) Thaar.

- 111.** Rain during November is more acidic than monsoon rain due to  
(a) dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> b) **dissolved SO<sub>2</sub>** c) dissolved NO<sub>2</sub> d) none of the above.
- 112.** What is Dendrology?  
(a) Study of Plants b) Study of Butterflies c) **Study of Trees** d) None of these
- 113.** When number of food chains is interlocked this is called  
(a) food link b) food chain c) **food web** d) pyramid
- 114.** An example of one way ecological cycle is  
(a) carbon dioxide cycle b) water cycle c) **energy cycle** d) oxygen cycle
- 115.** What is deep ecology?  
(a) **Protecting nature for its own sake** b) Ecology of deep sea, c) Ecology of forest d) Ecology of caves

#### UNIT IV – BIODIVERSITY

- 116.** The first protected area in India is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Silent valley, b) **Corbett National Park** c) Bandipur sanctuary d) Nagar-Hole
- 117.** The Indian Parliament passed the Biodiversity Bill in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 2000 b) 2005 c) **2002** d) 2007
- 118.** Which chemical was responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy?  
a) **Methyl iso Cyanate** b) Benzene Hexa Chloride c) Tri Nitro Toluene d) B & C
- 119.** The destruction of habitat of plants and animals is called  
a) endemism b) endangered species c) **habitat loss** d) flood
- 120.** Zoos are examples for  
a) In-situ conservation b) in-vivo conservation c) **ex-situ conservation** d) ex-vivo conservation
- 121.** In which Indian state is Corbet National park located  
a) Madhya Pradesh b) **Uttarakhand** c) Kerala d) Tamilnadu
- 122.** The first national park of Kerala  
a) a) Aralam, b) Kottayam c) Idukki d) **Iravikulam**
- 123.** In which year was 'Project Tiger' launched?  
a) **1973** b) 1964 c) 1998 d) 1970



- 124.** Earth summit of Rio de Janeiro (1992) resulted in  
a) Compilation of Red list b) Establishment of biosphere reserves, c) **Conservation of biodiversity** d) IUCN
- 125.** India is primary centre of domestication of  
a) Sheep b) Goat c) Water Buffalo d) **Elephants**
- 126.** Lions are found in  
a) Western Ghats b) Corbett National Park c) Forests of Madhya Pradesh d) **Gir forests**
- 127.** National Park associated with rhinoceros is  
a) **Kaziranga** b) Ranthambore c) Corbett d) Valley of flowers
- 128.** Some species of plants and animals are extremely rare and may occur only at a few locations are called  
a) endemic b) **endangered** c) vulnerable d) threatened
- 129.** The only known breeding colony of the greater and lesser Flamingos in our country is seen in ..... desert.  
a) **The Great Rann of Kutch** b) The Thar c) Ladakh d) Atacama
- 130.** The drug morphine is extracted from ..... plant  
a) Cocoa b) Belladonna c) **Opium Poppy** d) Tannin
- 131.** ..... species is known as Azadirachta Indica  
a) **Neem** b) Mango c) Jackfruit d) Banana
- 132.** ..... tree is known as 'flame of the forest'?  
a) Zizyphus b) **Butea monosperma** c) Jackfruit d) Pongamea
- 133.** Which tree is known as Coral tree?  
a) Quercus b) Dipterocarps c) **Erythrina** d) Zizypus
- 134.** Which plants die after flowering?  
a) a) Lotus b) **Bamboo** c) Chrysanthemum d) Butea
- 135.** The one-horned Rhinoceros is now restricted to which state?  
a) Maharashtra b) Gujarat c) **Assam** d) Uttar Pradesh
- 136.** Asiatic lion is found only in .....  
a) **Gir Forest** b) Manas c) Kasiranga d) Sundarbans
- 137.** ..... is a marine tortoise which shows the unique phenomenon 'arribada'

- a) **Olive Ridley** b) Star Tortoise c) Travancore Tortoise d) b & c
- 138.** Largest reptile in the world
- a) Dragon b) **Anaconda** c) Crocodile d) Python
- 139.** Snow leopard is found in which National Park?
- a) Kaziranga b) **The Great Himalayan** c) Bharatpur d) Nagarhole
- 140.** Point Calimere sanctuary is situated in which state?
- a) **Tamilnadu** b) Kerala c) Karnataka d) Gujrath
- 141.** The movement 'Beej Bachao Andolan' was aimed for the conservation of .....
- a) trees b) shrubs c) **crops** d) coconut
- 142.** In which year Silent Valley was declared as National Park?
- a) 1988 b) 1982 c) **1984** d) 1981
- 143.** The Red Data book which lists endangered species is maintained by
- a) UNO b) WHO c) **IUCN** d) WWF
- 144.** Which of the following is a biodiversity hot spot in India?
- a) **Western Ghats** b) Nandadevi c) Eastern Ghats d) Aravalli
- 145.** First Biosphere reserve in India
- a) **Nilgiri** b) Agastyamala c) Eravikulam d) Chinnar
- 146.** Flag ship species of Choolannur sanctuary
- a) Tiger b) **Peacock** c) Elephant d) Rhino
- 147.** Herpetology is a branch of Science which deals with
- a) Aves b) Mammals c) **Reptiles** d) Fishes
- 148.** " Silent Spring" is a well known book written by
- a) John Miller b) Charles Darwin c) **Rachel Carson** d) Aldoleopold
- 149.** Bears are usually hunted and killed for their
- a) Teeth (b) **Skin** (c) Gall bladder (d) Nails
- 150.** Coral reefs in India can be seen in
- a) Himalayan region b) **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** c) Uttarpradesh d) Maharashtra
- 151.** Which of the following is an extinct species?
- a) Tiger b) Lion c) **Dodo** d) Ostrich
- 152.** The only ape found in India

a) Gorilla b) Chimpanzee c) **Hoolock gibbon** d) Oranguttan

**153.** Black Buck is a

a) Goat b) **Deer** c) Butterfly d) Bird

**154.** Gharial is a

a) **Crocodile** b) Cobra c) Tortoise d) Frog

**155.** \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most endangered species of Indian birds

a) Bee eater b) Paradise fly catcher c) Owl d) **The great Indian bustard**

**156.** Pangolins feed on

a) **ants** b) fruits c) leaves d) roots

**157.** Many wild plant and animals are on the verge of extinction due to

a) **Habitat destruction** b) Climatic changes c) Non availability of food d) None of the above

**158.** The most endangered ecosystem in India

a) Shola forest ecosystem b) **Evergreen forest ecosystem** c) Pond ecosystem  
d) Tundra Ecosystem

**159.** Eravikulam National Park conserves

a) Lion tailed macaque b) Tiger c) Elephant d) **Nilgiri Tahr**

**160.** First National Park in India

a) **Jim Corbert National Park** b) Bandipur National Park c) Gir National Park d)  
Sunderbans National Park

**161.** Agasthyamalai Biosphere reserve is in

a) Pathanamthitta b) **Thiruvananthapuram** c) Idukki d) Wayanad

**162.** What is meant by ex-situ conservation?

a) Conservation of a species by protecting its habitat along with all other species living there. b) Conservation of forest eco system c) **Conservation of a species outside its natural habitat** d) Conservation of plants.

**163.** Killing of animals disturbs

a) Good for eco system b) Good for man c) **The balance of nature** d) None

**164.** The state which constituted green bench

a) Kerala b) **Tamilnadu** c) Assam d) Madhya Pradesh

**165.** The first global environmental protection treaty "The Montreal Protocol" was signed on Sept. 26.



a) 1985 b) 1990 c) 1981 d) **1987**

**166.** Name the endangered animal which is protected in Rajamalai National Park

a) Chital b) Black buck c) **Nilgiri Tahr** d) None

**167.** Animals and plants are best protected in

a) Zoos b) Botanical Gardens c) **National Parks** d) Sanctuaries

**168.** World's first Teak Forest was planted in 1842 in Kerala. Identify the place.

a) Wayanad b) **Nilambur** c) Silent Valley d) Nelliampathy

**169.** The Native Place of Redwood trees?

a) Australia b) Amazon c) **California** d) Thailand

### Unit V: Pollution

**170.** Ganga Action Plan in India was launched in the year \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1988 b) **1985** c) 1980 d) 1978

**171.** What is the name of the action plan for sustainable development in the Twenty first century framed in the Rio Declaration on Environment & Development (1992)?

a) Action 21 b) **Agenda 21** c) Rio 21 d) Declaration 21

**172.** The unit of measurement of intensity of sound is in \_\_\_\_\_

a) **decibels** b) lux c) parsec d) candela

**173.** Enrichment of water body by nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen is called \_\_\_\_\_

a) Succession b) **Eutrophication** c) Stratification d) Climax Vegetation

**174.** The worst nuclear accident happened to date is occurred at \_\_\_\_\_

a) **Chernobyl in 1986** b) Three Mile Power Plant in 1979 c) Sellafield in 1957 d) Fukushima in 2011

**175.** Major cause of Ozone depletion is due to which chemical?

a) **ChloroFluoroCarbons** b) Polyphenols c) Dioxins d) Rayon

**176.** The legally binding international agreement to reduce Greenhouse gases by 5% 2012 is \_\_\_\_\_

a) Vienna convention b) Montreal Protocol c) **Kyoto Protocol**

**177.** Which of the following enhances soil fertility?

a) **Crop rotation** b) Improved methods of agriculture c) Using new seed varieties d) Irrigation

**178.** Salinization is \_\_\_\_\_

a) Accumulation of salts in water b) **Accumulation of salts in soil** c) Accumulation of salts in body d) Accumulation of salts in animals

**179.** What is oil slick?

a) Boiled oil b) Cooled oil c) **Thin film of oil in sea water** d) Oil in deep sea

**180.** Cigarette smoking exposes one to \_\_\_\_\_

a) Sulphur dioxide b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen peroxide d) **Carbon monoxide**

**181.** "Ozone Hole" is a \_\_\_\_\_

a) Hole in the atmosphere b) **Destruction of ozone layer** c) Hole in the hydrosphere d) Hole in the troposphere

**182.** Euro II standard refers to \_\_\_\_\_

a) Lowering sulfur content in fuel b) Increasing sulfur content in fuel c) **Lowering carbon content in fuel** d) Increasing carbon content in fuel

**183.** Noise is \_\_\_\_\_

a) Huge sound b) Sound of vehicles c) **Undesirable and unwanted sound** d) Sound of crackers

**184.** What is 'temporary threshold shift'?

a) **Hearing loss due to excessive noise** b) Noise that is intolerable c) Tolerable noise d) inaudible noise

**185.** Acid is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

a) **Corrosive waste** b) Infectious waste c) Radioactive waste d) Ignitable waste

**186.** Any unfavorable alteration of the environment may be called as

a) eutrophication b) **environmental pollution** c) biomagnification d) bioaccumulation

**187.** The presence of solid, liquid or gaseous compounds, which may not be normally present, or in excess concentration in the atmosphere is called

a) **air pollution** b) water pollution c) soil pollution d) radioactive pollution

**188.** The historical monument that is affected by acid rain is

a) **Taj Mahal** b) Pyramid of Egypt c) Pisa Tower d) Golden Temple

**189.** Acid rain contains

a) **Sulphuric acid** b) Hydrochloric acid c) Oxalic acid d) Acetic acid

**190.** Organ affected by pneumonia

a) Liver b) Kidney c) Heart d) **Lungs.**

**191.** Name the disease caused by mercury poisoning in Japan

a) Itai itai b) Xeroderma pigmentosum c) Measles d) **Minamata disease**

**192.** The place where the worst nuclear disaster took place?

a) Washington b) **Chernobyl** c) Bhopal d) Japan

**193.** Torrey Canyon is famous for

a) Gulf of War b) Industries c) Electric Potential d) **Oil spillage**

**194.** Aquatic life is damaged by

a) Sound pollution b) Air Pollution c) **Thermal pollution** d) All of these

**195.** Minamata disease is caused by

a) Air Pollution b) Water Pollution c) **Marine Pollution** d) All of these

**196.** Acid rain mainly result from

a) **Sulfur dioxide** b) Carbon dioxide c) Carbon monoxide d) Ammonia

**197.** Ozone depletion is mostly caused by

a)  $\text{CO}_2$  b) CCL c) **CFCs** d) CO

**198.** BOD of a river water is found very high. This means water

a) Is clear b) **Is highly polluted** c) Contain Algae d) Contain many dissolved minerals

**199.** Global warming is caused by

a) **GHGs** b) CFCs c)  $\text{CH}_4$  d)  $\text{NO}_2$

**200.** The darkening of the skin due to arsenic poisoning is called

a) Black syndrome b) **Diffuse melanosis** c) Skin scaling d) None of these

**201.** Boron, Zinc and Manganese are usually referred to as

a) **Micronutrients** b) Macronutrients c) Soil Vitamins d) MBZ nutrients

**202.** Incineration of Municipal waste involves

a) **Oxidation** b) Deduction c) Redox action d) disintegration

**203.** The famous Minamata disease in Japan is due to the accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_ in fishes



- a) Cadmium    b) **Mercury**    c) Zinc    d) Lead

**204.** Soil pollution is caused by

- a) Aerosol    b) Ozone    c) **Acid rain**    d) PAN

**205.** Green House effect is caused by

- a) **Increase in CO<sub>2</sub>**    b) Increase in O<sub>2</sub>    c) Decrease in O<sub>2</sub>    d) Decrease in CO<sub>2</sub>

**206.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the poisonous gas leaked during Bhopal gas tragedy

- a) **MIC**    b) PVC    c) Teflon    d) Hydrogen Sulphide

**207.** The term 'Nuclear winter' is associated with

- a) Nuclear War    b) Nuclear disarmament    c) Nuclear weapon testing    d) **After effect of a nuclear explosion**

**208.** The phenomenon of accumulation of non-biodegradable pesticides in human beings

- a) Biomagnification    b) **Bioaccumulation**    c) Biodegradation    d) Bioremediation

**209.** Example for a physical pollutant

- a) Water    b) Air    c) **Radiation**    d) Plant

**210.** DDT is a \_\_\_\_\_ pollutant

- a) Bio degradable    b) **Non bio degradable**    c) Un-biodegradable    d) Naturally degradable

**211.** Eutrophication results from

- a) **Agricultural and sewage water**    b) Vehicle exhaust    c) Pesticides    d) Industrial effluents

**212.** The cause of Bhopal disaster is

- a) Methyl Alcohol    b) Methyl Carbonate    c) **Methyl Iso Cyanate**    d) Methyl Sulphate

**213.** What is meant by root zone process?

- a) **A control measure to prevent water pollution**    b) A process by which roots of plants are spread on the ground    c) A control measure to prevent soil pollution    d) None of these

**214.** Exxon Valdez?

- a) **Oil Tanker which sank in 1989 along the coast of Alaska and marine life seriously affected.** b) a plane which crashed and caused death of human life c) a ship which wrecked on the coast of India d) none of these.
- 215.** Centre of Modern nuclear technology in India  
a) CRAS b) SARC c) **BARC** d) None of these
- 216.** What is an Incinerator?  
a) **Furnace used for burning solid waste** b) Furnace used for treating liquid waste c) Both a & b d) None of the above
- 217.** Photochemical smog is called  
a) Tokyo smog b) **London smog** c) Los Angeles smog d) None
- 218.** The combustion of waste in the absence of Oxygen is called  
a) Haemolysis b) **Pyrolysis** c) Hydrolysis d) None
- 219.** The heating of earth's atmosphere due to trapped radiation is known as  
a) Global warming b) Glass-House effect c) Thermal effect d) **Green House Effect**
- 220.** Thickness of plastic cover permissible to use  
a) 50 Microns b) 20 Microns c) **100 Microns** d) 10 Microns
- 221.** A biodegradable plastic developed by Biopak Corporation Australia  
a) **Biopol** b) Pet c) Polyester d) PVC
- 222.** The Residential and Commercial wastes mainly consist of:  
a) Food wastes b) Card board c) Packaging materials d) None of the above.
- 223.** Lead in water can cause  
a) eye disease b) arthritis c) **kidney damage** d) hair falling
- 224.** Colorless odorless and non corrosive air pollutant is  
a) sulphur dioxide b) **carbon monoxide** c) **carbon dioxide** d) ozone
- 225.** Disease aggravated by air pollution is  
a) cholera b) rheumatism c) **bronchitis** d) haemophilia
- 226.** Which of the following type of pollution can cause the outbreak of Jaundice  
a) Air b) thermal c) **water** d) land
- 227.** BOD stands for

- a) Biological Oxygen Decrease b) Biotic Oxygen Demand c) **Biological Oxygen Demand** d) None of the above

### **Unit VI: Social issues and the Environment**

- 228.** Official date of Earth Day is on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **April 22** b) March 21 c) May 22 d) June 05
- 229.** The World Wetlands Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **February 02** b) February 28 c) June 05 d) March 21
- 230.** National Maritime Day of India is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) October 16 b) **April 05** c) March 21 d) May 22
- 231.** World Water Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) May 22 b) June 05 c) **March 22** d) May 11
- 232.** Public awareness of environment creates \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Environment protection** b) Environment degradation c) Environmental improvement d) Environmental cultivation
- 233.** Wild life protection act was formulated during the period of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Mrs. Indira Gandhi** b) Lal Bahadur Shastri c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Morarji Desai
- 234.** Vermi-composting is a natural method of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Producing compost manure** b) Producing worms c) Managing waste it creates d) Destroying worms
- 235.** The intensity of earthquake is measured in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Beaufort scale b) **Richter scale** c) Mohs scale d) Joules
- 236.** Natural earthquakes are caused by \_\_\_\_\_



a) **Earth's crust** b) deep seas c) peak mountains d) forests

**237.** Which year was declared as the 'Water Year' by Indian government

a) 2010 b) 2004 c) **2007** d) 2000

**238.** On which date was the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment held?

a) July 6th 1974 b) Aug 8th 1976 c) **June 5th 1972** d) Dec 12th 1990

**239.** Where was the Stockholm conference on Human Environment held?

a) **Sweden** b) Austria c) India d) Greece

**240.** World Earth Day is observed on

a) May 24 b) July 5 c) Aug 2 d) **April 22**

**241.** The controversial dam across the river Narmada?

a) **Sardar Sarovar** b) Hirakud c) Bhakranangal d) Sutlej.

**242.** Leader of 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'

a) Vandana Siva b) **Medha Patkar** c) Menaka Gandhi d) Mayilamma

**243.** What is meant by GM foods?

a) Growth modified foods b) **Genetically modified food** c) Growth marked foods d) Good mobility food

**244.** Who had stated in the Stockholm Conference in 1972 that poverty was the greatest polluter?

a) **Indira Gandhi** b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**245.** The movement 'Pani Panjayath' was initiated to conserve waters in the drought prone areas of .....state.

a) Tamilnadu b) Rajasthan c) **Maharashtra** d) Karnataka

**246.** Which state proposed a ban on all types of polythene packing for the first time in India?

- a) **Himachal Pradesh** b) Madhya Pradesh c) Kerala d) Karnataka

**247.** The Expansion of SPCA

- a) Society for the Protection of Common Animals b) **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** c) Society for the Prohibition of Cruelty to Animals d) none

**248.** Who coined the slogan of 'Chipko Movement' 'Ecology is Permanent economy'?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Salim Ali c) **Sunderlal Bahuguna** d) Rachel Carson

**249.** The word Tsunami is derived from two Japanese words

- a) tsu(big) and nami(flow) b) **tsu(harbour) and nami(wave)** c) tsu(big wave) and nami(wave) d) None of these

**250.** The 3 R principle in waste management involves

- a) Reduce, Regain, Reuse b) **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle** c) Reduce, Reform, Reset d) Reduce, Retain, Regain

**251.** Environmental Protection Act was introduced in the year

- a) **1986** b) 1988 c) 1972 d) 1989

**252.** Rain water harvesting is a major method implemented for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Water Conservation** b) Soil Conservation c) Forest conservation d) Ecological conservation

**253.** The method of simultaneous integration of trees with agricultural crops is called

- a) **Agro forestry** b) Deforestation c) Reforestation d) combined culture

**254.** The deadliest Tsunami in recorded history took place on

- a) **26-Dec-2004** b) 26-Dec-2000 c) 15-Nov-1990 d) 15-Dec-1999

**255.** Mullaperiyar dam is in the district?

- a) Thrissur b) Pathanamthitta c) **Idukki** d) Alappuzha.

**256.** What is Bagasse? What is it used for?

- a) **Sugar cane waste – to make paper** b) Biogas – used as fuel c) Liquid waste – as fertilizer d) Vermi compost – as fertilizer

**257.** Example for a bio-degradable polymer is

- a) Polyethylene b) Polypropylene c) **Poly lactic acid** d) Polyester

**258.** World Ozone day is

- a) March 16 b) June 5 c) **September 16** d) November 16.

**259.** Utilisation of natural resources in moderate manner to remaining something for the next generation is termed as

- a) Resettlement b) **Sustainable development** c) Rehabilitation d) Mutual development

### **Unit VII - Human Population & Environment**

**260.** The expansion on PQLI is

- a) **physical quality of life index** b) population quotient of life in India c) poor quality of life in India d) poverty, quality of life in India

**261.** The Anthrax disease is caused by

- a) Virus b) **Bacteria** c) Protozoa d) Helminthes

**262.** Superbugs are

- a) Synthetic bug b) **Bacteria** c) Radio nucleotide d) Industries



- 263.** Salmonellosis is a disease related to consumption of
- a) Chicken b) Eggs c) Mutton d) **Fish**
- 264.** One third of the global cases of Tuberculosis is in
- a) Britain b) Sweden c) **India** d) China
- 265.** Causative organisms of Malaria
- a) Bacteria b) Fungus c) **Plasmodium** d) Virus
- 266.** What is 'Black Lung'?
- a) **Occupational Hazard to the miners** b) Occupational Hazard to navigators  
c) Occupational Hazard to pesticide applicators. d) None of these
- 267.** What is Carcinogen?
- a) Drugs for curing infectious disease b) Drugs used for curing cancer c) **Cancer causing agent** d) Food colourants
- 268.** Birth rate is called
- a) mortality b) vital index c) **natality** d) viability
- 269.** Infection of HIV is usually detected by which test
- a) **Elisa test** b) Hybridization c) Gram staining d) None
- 270.** Death rate of the population
- a) **Mortality** b) Viability c) Natality d) Vitality